James Morros
State of Virginia in obedience to our orders, it is perbape inappropriate, gentlemen, that we should verture
upon any further expressions of the sentiments which
have jest been so happily expressed, and which tend
as much to raise the hearts and minds of all of us upon
the control of the co have jest been so happly expressed, and which tend so much to raise the hearts and mindsof all of us upon a level with the dignity of this occasion; but I cannot abetain from some alight reference to those memories so dear to us all, especially to those memories in which New York and Virginia have a special intercet. I nonot abetain from some reference to the examples of James Monroe—to call your minds, gentlemen, to the five nature of the solemn ceremonies we are called up in its perform. This is no mere pageant of State pride; it is not even a tribute, a mere tribute, to the affective of those to James Musroe was dearest while in life; but this is a political solemnity. It is one of these political solemnities which are always necessary in order to preserve a Republican Government, by perpetuating the great traditions of public virtue. It is, then, to the example of James Musroe that I would point your aftention. It is his example that we are assembled to embalm it the nearts of the people—the first great example of unswerving devotion to truth and liberty—the example of patriotism, which found no sacrifice too great for his country's good, the example of enduring application to every branch of study which could be wisded for its benefit, and the many examples of porsonal wisdom which he has imprinted upon her history for her future guidance and her destiny. Gentlemen, the the time at my disposal does not permit me to dwell at length upon all those memories, but there are some too precious to us all to be at all respected, More than eighty years ago a high spirited permit me to dwell at length upon all these memories but there are some too precious to us all to be at all neglected. More than tighty years ago a high spirited Virginian boy obtained a commission in the Continental army. He won honors at Brandywine, Monnouth and Germantown. He secompaned the retrest through Jersey, by Washington's side, in 1776, to cross the Delaware, and won a captaincy by an honorable and the second of the secon Delaware, and won a captaincy by an honorable wound at Trenton. But, gentlemen, this was not the opening of his military career. It was at Harlem and White Plains that he drea his award in defense of his common country. Gentlamen of the 7th Regiment, you have a sembled to do honor to the memory of a fellow-coldier of New York. I passover the succeeding memories. We cannot pause to contempolate the parish. the succeeding memories. We cannot pause to contemplate the patient student in the law office of Jeffersen, who neglected the science of special pleadings to devote himself especially to the study of national law. We pass over even his initiation into the civil service of the country as a member of the Legislature. We may pause a moment to look upon him in Congress in 1788. At that time James Monroe voted against the acceptance of the Federal Constitution. This error, grave as it was, though but of judgment—and he recognized it in his later life—would have sunk, would have martyrized any man of mere ordinary efficiency, he would have been a martyr to the Union party. Not so with James Monroe. It was recognized by the people of Virginia and of the United States that his services were indispensable. Two years afterward the Legislature of Virginia elevated him to the Senate of the United States, and shortly after that the great leader of the Union party gave him an important post of Minister to France; and, here, gentlemen, we approach the period of a much greater triumphism marks the career of James Monroe. At this time the Presidential chair was occupied by a man of such spotless purity of character, was had performed the greatest services for his country, with an intellect so high above the capacity of most men that his words fell upon the ears of his countrymen as if spoken by the voice of inspiration itself: corruption, weakness, incapacity and infidenty shrank before him, before his words, as they were assthemas pronounced by an angel of God. It was in pursuance of his rijunction and policy that James Monroe called for the support of the people of the United States. It was James Monroe himself who prepared his own vindication, and it was a vindication as occolusive to himself as it was conclusive to the the succeeding memories. We cannot pause to con template the patient student in the law office of Jeffer Morroe called for the support of the people of the United States. It was James Monroe himself who prepared his own vindication, and it was a vindication as canolusive to himself as it was conclusive to the President. The State of Virginia gave a verdict in his favor, and expressed their approbation by electing him chief executive; from tax, James Monroe accepted a second time the office of Minister to France. Here, gestlemen, is another memory which proves that New-York, above all other cities of the Union, has a right to feel a great interest in this ceremest. It was during that service that he, in conjunction with New-York's accomplished and patriotic son, Robert Livingston, negotiated for the purchase of Louisians. But I find, gentlemen, I am intrading too much upon your time, and I will confine myself to a few of these memories. While a seldier of the Revolution and the exponent of the War of 1812; the statesman who, during that war, had controlled the pen, the aword and the purse of the State simultaneously, when he became President of the United States was Commander-in-chief of the Army, by reason more of his capacity and efficiency than his political station. The first official act almost of James Monroe, as Commander-in-chief, was to inspect the military fortifications and war defenses of New-York. There is another memory to which we should refer at all times, especially in the hour of danger to the Republic, when faction divides us within, or foreign foes threaten us from without; whenever—from whatever the cause be—it becomes necessary to make all and every sacrifice for the weal of the Commonwealth. We can call to mind when two aged men met together here to recount over the toils and sacrifices they had encountered and volunteered, and to count over, the treasure of republican virtue which they were proud to leave to their children and their

iney had encountered and volunteered, and to count over, the treasure of republican virtue which they were proud to leave to their children and their children's children; when James Mource and Laleyette Joined hands for the last time in the name the Kopublic and liberty. There are two other maneries which mark the decline of the life of James Monroe. Devoted unceasingly to the service of his country—obliged to resign offices in rapid succession—to chase from one to another in the constant claim on his patriotic efficiency—be had no time to devote to the cares of his private fortunes. He resigned his effice of Fresident of the United States to go to a home the cares of his private fortunes. He resigned his effice of President of the United States to go to a home of peverty and want. (Sensation.) Gentlemen, a modern writer has touchingly observed that "digoity "in poverty is like the secut of the wild rose—none "linger by the wayside to catch the fragrance of its "perfume." But, thank God, when a man has devoted toil and treasure to the service of his country, and when he has retired from the highest positions with honor, maintained honor, then we witness out of these moments when we can all stand with uncovered heads in the presence of honorable poverty. (Emotion) It was all that time that kind hance and tender heats helped the poverty of James Monroe in the city of New York. This, gentlemen, gives you a right to participate in this ceremony, a right which Virginia would never question, but would never the first was assorted. And New York gave him a tomb in that beautiful cemetery, secured from public intrusion, but honored with public gratitude. To return thanks for all these duties which the citizens of New-York have performed toward James Monroe is a task too great for my feeble abilities. I know no fitting mode in which to present the thanks of Virginia for this great besets; but I cannot conclude without reference to a which to present the thanks of Virginia for this great benefit; but I cannot conclude without reference to a matter for the vincionation of the honor of my native State. I have heard it said by some that Virginia has allowed these hallowed remains to continue too long anoticed by the public gratitude. Permit me to say that I cannot concur in this censure on the gratitude of my State. You know, I know, that James Monroe's head was bowed down to the grave partly by a series of personal animosities and ascerbities, which chased him even to the temb. Was it not then appropriate, exceedingly proper, that every memory of dissont, every voice of dissonance, and every discordant tone, should be allowed to die away and be oblicated from the minds of men before Virginia proceeded, in the fullness of time, to pay the merited shoot to the remains of her illustrious dead?

On the arrival of the regiment at the Ericason's which to present the thanks of Virginia for this great benefit; but I cannot conclude without reference to

On the arrival of the regiment at the Ericeson's tock there were five thousand persons present to witsees their departure, among them a large number of ladies, the steamers Washington and Hermann, which by in the slips adjoining the Ericsson, being crowded. It was nearly 121 o'clock when the regiment arrived at the pier, and immediately marched on board, by rang planks both fore and aft the vessels. The met were soon drawn up in line on the hurricane deck, at a shoulder-arm. Here they remained in the above position until the captain of the steamer gave orders to "let go," and the steamer began to move out into the tream. As soon as the wheels of the Ericeson were a motion, several hearty cheers went up, both from hose on the dock and the guard on hoard the steamer. The Ericsson soon headed for the Narrows, and fired salute, which was returned from the Washington, Bermann and Baltio, at the same time dipping their tolors. As the E moved down the river a long white bolor unfalded itself, which displayed in black letters, "N. G." When opposite Jersey City the Cunard Reamer Persis fired a salute, and almost every steamhip, packet and steam tug appeared to join in paying to the occasion. On their way down the bay Se Government forts commenced firing minute guns which was kept up until after the departure of the

After the ceremonies on the Jamestown had been secluded, the coffin was removed to the forward upper teck and deposited in the cabin arranged for its recep-tion, the guard being left in charge. The Committee of the Common Council and Virginia Committee, torether with their guests, amused themselves during the emainder of the time in and about the steamer, talkog over the incidents of the day, until the time of he departure. At a little before 3 o'clock, Mayor Tiemann, ecompanied by the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, drove up on

James Mooroe In expressing thus the thanks of the the pier, and were received by the Committee on board the vessel. Here they remained until the departure of the steamer, when they, wishing all a safe journey to Richmond, bade them adieu.

There were about 1,000 persons present to witness the departure of the Jamestown, and as she departed the Persia again fired several salutes, and the forts below kept up firing their minute gues until she was clear out

Previous to the departure of Company B, National Guard, from their armory, Lafayette place, in the morning, a gold medel was presented to Captain Shaler by the Company, as a token of their regard for his high character as a soldier and officer. The medal is surrounded by the American and National Guard flags. Around the bottom is a wreath in green enamel, the whole surmounted by a detached Maltese cross, in the centre of which is a figure "2." On the reverse side is an appropriate inscription.

"THE GUARD OF HONOR,"-Company C of the Eighth Regiment, we believe, was detailed on Friday night to act as a guard of honor to the mortal remains of President Monroe, which were lying in state in the City Hall. It appears from the disordered condition o the court-room assigned for their use, that Company C entertained very liberal views of the duties of a 'guard of hotor" over a corpse, and kept up a regular old-fashiored Irish wake all night, including a big drunk, maudin speeches, and the usual uproarious accessories peculiar to Tipperary and Connaught.

The officers of the Court, upon coming to the room this morning, found a gallant member of the "guard of honor" hazardously poised on a chair, making a speach that might fairly compete with Burton's best in the character of "Toodles." The furniture of the room was soiled and broken, and the floor strewn with broken bottles and other evidences, more or less fragrant, of the debauch.

The room is said to be in such a dilapidated condition that it will require extensive repairs before it can be used for its legitimate purposes. We are further informed that some of the "guard of honor" were so debilitated that they could not take their places in the

We have made careful inquiry and are forced to the disagreeable conclusion that this "guard of honor," instead of performing the duties of such a position in a soldier-like and creditable manner, made the occasion one of bacchanalian revel, disgraceful to themselves, insulting to the memory of the dead, and in harmony only with the deprayed ideas of the Common Council who put them there.

It is proper to add that several officers and members of the Company deny that any misconduct character-ized their proceedings through the night, and state that the room was not damaged, nor the furniture broken.

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS .- Wallack's Theater .- This favorite establishment will be opened for the Summer season this evening, under the joint direction of Messrs. Stuart and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Florence will be the leading attractions, and will appear nightly in a variety of those light and agreeable comedies in which they have won no inconsiderable celebrity. In addition to their old pieces, so well known to the public here, they will introduce a number of original and local plays, especially adapted to this latitude and to the Summer weather. Of the merits of Mr. and Mrs. Florence as performers we shall probably take occasion to spe more at length hereafter. They will be supported by an excellent company, many of whom were members of Wallack's company during the last season. The plays will be short, lively and variegated, and, on the whole, the entertainments will be just the thing for the hot weather. The first play to-night is "O'Flannigan and the Fairies;" after which, the transformation com-edy entitled "A Lesson for Husbands," in which Mrs. Florence will act six different parts; to conclude with a farce entitled "The Yankee Housekeeper."

Niblo's Garden .- Miss Charlotte Cushman has been reengaged for two nights more, which will be positively her last performances in this city, as she sails on Wednesday in the Persia for Europe. The play tonight is "Guy Mannering."

Bosery Theater.—Two grand performances are given in this house to day one at 2 and one at 7]. This afternoon will be given "Paul Jones," "Cherry and Fair Star," and "The Lady of the Lake." This evening "William Tell," "Blanche of Brandywine," and "Faustus."

Purdy's National Theater .- A grand performance will be given at this house to-night. Four pieces will be presented, and two stars will appear-Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Master Alfred Stuart. Tue pieces are "The Debutante," "Glance at New-York," "Shandy Maguire, and "Jack Sheppard."

Barnum's American Museum .-- A great jubilee bill s offered at this house to-day. Mr. Blanchard and his dog will appear in the drama of "The Murdered Ferryman," after which the "Battle of Buena Vista.

and "Jessie Wharton." Wood's Minstrels, No. 561 Broadway .- The Hudson

River Panorama will be exhibited every night this week. Minstrelsy and fun, as usual.

Bryant's Minstrels, No. 472 Broadway, perform

every night this week.

CITY MORTALITY .- We learn from the report of the City Inspector that there were 147 deaths in the city during the past week, an increase of 100 as compare with the mortality of the week previous, and 136 more than occurred during the corresponding week in last year. The increased mortality is mainly attributable to diseases of the brain and nerves and the di gestive organs. Thirty-one deaths were returned as sunstroke," and nine as the "effects of the heat; thus forty deaths were directly attributable to the ex treme heat of the term which commenced on the 24th ult , and continued till the 30th. No deaths were attributed to these causes during the corresponding week in 1857. The first death caused by sunstroke in 1857 occurred in the week ending July 18, and but one was reported. Of the whole number of deaths 24) were of children of ten years of age and under, and 60 were in mates of the public institutions. The following table exhibits the number of deaths during the past two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the sexes:

Week ending June 26... 75 63 165 33 347 Week ending July 3..... 160 92 142 115 447 Among the principal causes of death were the fol wing: Consumption, 34; convulsions (infantile), 43 flammation of the lungs, 14; inflammation of the brain, 10; scarlet fever, 11; marasmus (infantile), 20; dropsy in the head, 31; measles, 5; croup, 3; bronchitis, 9. There were also 8 deaths of apoplexy, of cholers; 17 of cholers infantum; 4 of cholers morbue: 13 of congestion of the brain; 14 of diarrhea; of dysentery; 4 of inflammation of the cowels; 9 of the effects of heat; 31 of sunstroke; 5 of hooping cough; of testhing; 9 of small-pox; 8 premature bir. hs; 24 till-born; including 5 suicides and 2 murders.

The following is a classification of the diseases, and he number of deaths in each class of disease during the week: Bones, joints, &c., 2; brain and nerves, 63; generative organs, 6; heart and blood-vessels 9 lungs, throat, &c., 74; old age, 4; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 30; still-born and premature births, 32; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 93; uncertain seat and general fevers, 28; unknown, 2; urin ary organs, 4. Total, 417.

number of deaths, compared with the corre ponding weeks in 1856 and 1857, was as follows:

table gives 288 natives of the United States, 92 of Ireland, 40 of Germany, 11 of England, of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign coun-

TRAVEL THROUGH THE HARLEM RAILROAD TUN 11 .- Our City Fathers having resolved to compel the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies to stop the use of steam for the propulsion of the train cars in

and out of the city below Forty second street, and exterd the route of the city cers to that point, it has which has not yet received proper consideration. At of the city every 24 hours, each of which is drawn by four borses, and if we should aid 600 small cars, the number now running on the city line, with two horses each, we should have an aggregate of 2,600 horses to pass through the long turvel between Thirty-fourth and Fortieth streets every day, provided the ordinance is enforced. The drippings through the mason-work and the flow of water through the tunnel keep the ground upon which the tracks are said in a constant puddle, and some engineers have declared that it can never be made much better. If such is really the case, can 2,600 horses pass through the tunnel day after day? In reference to compelling the Harlem Railroad Company to run their city cars through the turnel, six blocks without the possibility of taking up or setting down a single passenger, we are at a loss to conceive what good can result to the Marray Hill

MILITARY MATTERS .- Col. Vosburgh tendered the services of the 71st Regiment to Col. Duryes of the 7th Regiment, National Guard, to receive them on their seturn from Richmond. The invitation was promptly accepted by Col. Duryes. The 71st will, theref turn out, and give their friends of the 7th a grand reception. It will be a sight well worth seeing, and which will no doubt attract an immense number of our citizens to witness the ceremonies of the reception. The 7th will probably return to this city on Friday or

CHAPTER OF CRIMES, CASUALTIES AND ACCIDENTS. -On Saturday evening Officer James of the Harbor Police had occasion to arrest Patrick Connell for fighting and disorderly conduct, but Patrick being a powerful fellow, succeeded in escaping the officer. Patrick took to his heels, but had not gone very far before the officer sent a couple of bullets into his legs, which had the ffect of bringing him to a halt. Patrick was then taken to the Station-House, where a surgeon extracted the bullets, after which he was locked up. Justice Brennan sent the disorderly Celt to prison.

At 101 o'clock yesterday morning a young man named John McCarthy, while about to discharge a pistol in front of his residence, No. 70 Mott street, placed the muzzle against his chest to arrange the lock, when the wespon suddenly exploded, and a bullet was deeply buried in his body. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the Hospital, where he lies in a very critical condition, there being only the slightest chance of his recovery.

On Saturday evening a temporary platform, which

had been erected on a level with the sidewalk in front of some new building in process of crection in Houston street by Mr. V. Benner, suddenly gave way, precipitating Officer Dickinson of the Seventeenth Precinct, and several other persons who were passing at the time, to the bottom of a pit twenty feet deep, dug for a vault. Officer Dickinson had his left arm fractured, and Mr. Weston of Laurens street had his right arm broken in two places. The irjured men were properly cared for.

Yesterday morning some rowdies got hold of tw men (who were somewhat inebriated), named John Henry and John Welsh, at the foot of Whitehall street. and for the purpose of having some fun, as they said, placed a keg of powder near them from which they laid a train of powder and ignited it. The powder ex-ploded, burning both of the men severely. One of them was blown into the river, but was rescued from drowning by some citizens. The men were conveyed to the Hospital.

A wild steer was shot at the corner of Fifteenth street and First Avenue on Saturday afternoon. On Saturday evening Charles Cole of No. 94 Elm street had his hand shattered by the premature ex-

plosion of a pistol. He was taken to the Hospital. Michael Conway and Patrick G. Gordon got into an altereation at the corner of Fifty-sixth street and

Broadway on Saturday afternoon, and a fight was the result, in the course of which Gordon threw his antagonist down and bit off the end of his nose. Justice Quackenbush held Gordon in default of \$2,000 bail. For some time past a stout, able-bodied Irishman very shabbily dressed, has been loafing about the Fifth

Ward, begging money, old clothes and cold victuals from all whom he met. On Friday evening last, this notorious beggar called at the house of Mrs. Bischoff, No. 9 Varick street, where he had often received aims. No one was in but Mrs. B., and as she was about to get him something to eat he suddenly darted into the hall and as suddenly made for the street. Mrs. B. happened to notice his movements, and saw him take a coat, in the pocket of which was \$38, from the rack. She started after him, and, overtaking him, was about ing the coat, when the wretch knocked her down with his fist. Officer Stilwell, being attracted by her cry of "Stop thief," pursued and overtook the thief, and recovered the property. Justice Connolly sent the fellow, who gave his name as John Davitt, to prison in default of \$1,000 bail.

Some adreit house thief entered the house of Mr. J N. Safford, No. 75 Sixth street, on Saturday morning, while the family were at their breakfast, and stole gold hunting case watch, worth \$100, belonging to Mr. Safford. The residence of Mr. Barnes, No. 3 Second street, was also entered while the family was eating, and \$50 in money and considerable jewelry stolen The trunk of Mary Rourke, a boarder at No. 131 Mul The trunk of Mary berry street, was broken open and \$100 worth of clothing and jewelry, and \$50 in gold, stolen. The police were notified of the robberies, but thus far no arrests have been made.

Charles Martin was struck over the head with a dung-shot during a row that occurred among a number young rowdies in a low groggery in Mott street, on riday evening last. His skull was fractured. He was taken to the hospital.

Thomas Rooney was arrested on Friday by Officer Hyatt of the Ninth Precinct, on a charge of grand lar-ceny, preferred by Mra Mary Ejston of No. 8 Downing street. About of o'clock on Friday afternoon Mrs. Elston had occasion to go into her back parlor, and there saw Rooney, who had effected an entrance by the rear window. She attempted to detain him, but was unsuccessful, and he made his escape. She gave the alarm, and Officer Hyatt, seeing him running, gave chase, and succeeded in capturing him. Upon being searched, jewelry and trinkets to the amount of \$45 were found in his possession, which were identified as belonging to Mrs. Elston; also, a skeleton key and dirk-knife. He was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 by Justice Quackenbush.

RUM'S DOINGS IN STAMFORD, CONN.-A few even ings ago a married woman, a native of the Emerald Isle, wife of a Mr. Baker of Stamford, Conn., was found in an insensible condition, with sundry marks and bruises upon her person, and from the supposed effects of which she shortly afterward expired, which gave rise to suspicious that she had been murdered. An investigation into the cause of her death was imredistely instituted by the Coroner, when it was show in evidence by persons best acquainted with the deceased that she had been in the habit of drinking very freely of misky and other kinds of fire-water. and that the bruises and ... unds found upon her peron were doubtless the result of falls while reeling about in a state of beastly intozication. m. Baker, husband of the deceased, stated that on returning home on the evening in question, he found her lying on the floor intoxicated, when he dragged her into a reom, locked the door, and went out for a few hours, and on returning he found his wife with her face downward, gasping for breath, and that she died soon afterward. The Jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death from excessive intoxication and suffocation.

About 8 o'clock on Friday morning a German shoemaker, also a resident of Stamford, hung himself, while laboring under a depressed state of mind, cause partly by pecuniary embarrasements, but principally by imbibing too freely of lager, having been on a regular erree the previous evening. He had not bee

found in the yard, suspended by his watch guard and a occurred to us that there is one view of the matter strong "wared end," with his knees rearly touching the grentd. He was immediately cut down, but too the present time there are 350 cars passing in and out late to save his life. The deceased was about fifty years old, and leaves a wife and several children.

> NATIONAL TEACHIRS' ASSOCIATION .- The First Appual Meeting of the National Teachers' Ascociation will be held in Circianati, Obio, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., August 11. At tals meeting, lectures are expected from the following distinguished educators: Introductory Address by the President, Z. Richards, Principal of a Classical School, Washington, D. C. Lecture by J. D. Philbrick, Superintendent of Schools, Soston,

> Mass.
> Lecture by J. N. McEllgott, Principal of a Classical School,
> New-York City.
> Lecture by Daniel Read, Professor in the University of Wis-

ecosin.
Lecture by John Young, Professor in the Northwestern Christian University, Indiana
Lecture by the Hon. John B Mailiard, Georgia
Lecture by the Hon. C. H. Wiley, North Carolina.
STREETS FOR DISCUSSION.
1. The expediency and justice of maintaining Free Schools throughout our country by general insafer.
2. Percebual Schools; are they in harmony with the spirit of American institutions. an is stitutions? ixed Schools: the propriety and expediency of educating mea together, in the same classes.

the exes together, in the same classes.

The order of exercises will be announced at the meeting. Measures have been taken to make this assembling a grand National Teachers' Jubilee. Many of the most prominent friends of education from the several States and Canada, are expected to be present and take part in the exercises.

A YOUNG WOMAN DROWNED-SUPPOSED SUICIDE. -On Saturday evening about 7 o'clock, a young woman, name unknown, went on board one of the Fulton ferry-boats, and walking hastily to the further end of the boa', jumped or fell overboard, and was drowned. A man employed with grapples succeeded in recovering the body about two hours afterward. Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday upon the body, when the ferrymaster testified that he saw the deceased go on board, her face being very red at the time, and her eyes appearing as though she had been weeping. The Jury rendered a verdict of " Death by Drowning," but were unable to determine whether accidental or otherwise. Deceased was about 30 years of age, had dark hair, blue eyes and regular features. She was dressed in a calico gown, red shawl, hat and white under-ciothes. Two plain gold rings were on a finger of one hand, and in the pocket a brass nightkey. The body is at Bellevue Hospital, and will remain there to-day for identification.

ACCIDENT BY THE CARELESS USE OF GUNPOW-DER .- Yesterday (Sunday) morning, about 9 o'clock, several boatmen at Whitehall slip narrowly escaped instant death, by the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder. It appears that they, in order to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence, had procured a large can of powder, and deeming it damp turned the contents on the side walk, when one of the party made (with the powder some feet distant) an illustration of Washington, which, when finished, and ther of the party set fire to, and it communicating with the mass it instantly exploded, blowing one, named John Welsh, from where he was lying, over the dook into a yawl boat that was moored in the slip, and setting fire to the clothing of another, named John Henry, an old Whitehall boatman, who was very badly Welsh was taken up insensible, but sustained no serious injury. Both were conveyed to the City Hespital. Several who were standing close by very fortunately escaped unburt.

FATAL WRESELE RETWEEN YOUNG MEN .- On Sat both apprentices to the carriage-making business, and working at the corner of Rutgers street and East Broadway, while putting away their tools for the day, commenced wrestling together. Unfortunately, the shopmate of Saffen had a shoe-knife in his hand at the time, and at a moment when they came into violent collision, the blade of the knife entered the abdomen of young Saffen, and he fell mortally wounded. The youth who had been the means of stabbing his shopnate, on seeing the injury he had done, also fell to the floor, and was completely overpowered with grief. Saffer was conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he died yesterday morning, and before death fully exonerated his shopmate from all blame. Coroner Gamble was notified of the occurrence, and will hold an inquest upon the body to-day. The necessary witnesses could not be procured yesterday.

Appear - About S o'clock vesterday morning, Officers Cornell and Tooms, of the Harbor Police, arrested a man driving an express wagon through the Battery -containing 45 kegs of gunpowder. The Fire Marshal took charge of the powder, and held the party for

EXCIPING CHASE AFTER TWO THIEVES, ONE OF CHON ATTEMPTED TO KILL A POLICE Saturday afternoon Mr. Eledorf Faulkper of No. 525 Greenwich street saw two fellows passing the same street, near Vandam, one of them having a piece of Croton cloth concealed under his cost. Believing that the fellows were thieves, Mr. Faulkner followed them, but as soon as they observed his movements both ran away. Mr. F. now pursued them in good earnest, shouting "Stop thief," when Officer Godicey, who was near at hand, arrested one of the follows, numed Thos. Johnson. Officer Baldwin of the Eighth Precinct, while standing at the corner of Sullivan and Grand streets, heard the cry of "Stop thief," and in a mo-William Williamson, the other thief, running toward him. Officer Baldwin, accompatied by Charles Buxton, pursued William and after an exciting chase caught him is Thompson, between Grand and Canal streets The moment Officer B. took hold of him he raised a pistel and told Mr. Buxton that he would shoot him. Buxton, who also had hold of the prisoner then let go of his arm, when Williamson put his hand with the pistol under his coat skirts and discnarged the weapon at Officer Baldwin. There were three bullets in the pistel, which struck some keys in the officer's pantaloons pecket, and glancing off perforated the skirt of

It was subsequently ascertained that the stolen property, consisting of twenty-five yards of Croton coating loth, was taken from the store of Alexander Wilder No. 517 Greenwich street. The prisoners were taken before Justice Quackenbush, and committed, in default of \$500, to answer the charge of larceny.

Williamson was committed, in default of \$2,600 ball. to answer the charge of attempting the life of the

The July Term of the Court of General Seesions nces on Tuesday next with the following calen-

ar of cases for disposal:	
inglary 21 rend Lanceny 35 trand Lanceny 35 tabbing 1 elemions Assentt and Batrly 15 mb sziemest 3 tastardy 2 terjany 5 theriton 1 funder 7 torgery 3	Abandoment. Receiving Stolen Goods Arson. Bigamy. Manslenghter. Infanticide

Way the Concert Goers were Disappointed—Scan Mac.—High on the tide of Summer-time gossip that floats through our groups at the street corners, and thence finds its way, widening, into all the circles the town, we find just now what leaves Madam Ruot "ely one of her thousand tongues unemployed.

"concert goers were disappointed, and it tells why on "sears secured at Metropolitan Hall by the tickets and "leasure or profit, why the brought no return or "a the master-touch that grand piano did not respond. "wo continents, not set delighted the music lovers or "a way or that less here beyond the lake than further homes other side of the Atlantic, whence from a specific specific in the concert world. They brill, artitley have ever brought us, the rich and rare in Have their gems always the appropriate setting or morality, elevating and purifying the public taste, enforcing and seconding the influences attributed to divine music! We shall see. Rumor says otherwise in an instance we record with pain, and yet we catch up and lend a space in our columns to her whisperings.

And this us the rumor, of a world-renowned artist on his American concert-tour; of the uninterrupted successes of his march of triumph; of Chicago standing WHY THE CONCERT GOERS WERE DISAPPOINTED-

co bytes and Matropolitae. Hall and at progreg audience in prospective, awaiting the son, eg of the grand of are are its matter touch.

At Peorla, in our State, came to the great artist a disturbing electric weisper over the wires that were telling the New World news from the Old by the last steamer at New-York. A little bird let us say, and binded thus, from the New York and of the wires. We an angry dame smong the foreign arrivals, of an outraged wife who has come builf round the world, and gote half beside herself in the anguish and shame of a quest for a faithless husband, who had forgot or not quest for a faithless husband, who had forgot or no

gote half beside hersell is the anguish and shame of a quest for a faithless husband, who had forgot or not transplanted across the Atlantic the rows that held him to his home and wife in Ecrope.

She is in this country, and fact as wheels can sweep along the rail, will find her way beyond the lakes. Our great sriist shritish from the exposure. His purpose is made up; she must be met on the very threshold of this field of his fame, which must not become the thener of his shame and diagrace. "A sudden call to Europe" is the extinguisher of the hopes of music lovers—the great sitist has fled. And not this alone. His two associate artists prope to constitute their connection, and hence their posters and the announcements. But one of them, at least, has a keen interest in the result of the interview between the pair now to meet, unbraider and upbraided, in New-Yo & City. Rumor has it that the doubtier of the sorgstress has an interest in the movements of the artis's both in her ewa behalf and in that of are child—and the great striats.

movements of the artis's beth in her cwn behalf and in that of her child—and the great artis's.

The electric whiper sgain, and mother in Illinois and daughter in New-York are conferring. The concerts will be given here, but sharp eyes watch the great artist there. The electric whisper flashes sgain over the wires, and this time eagerly, on the very day of the great Chicago concert, which it interrupts and postpones. The word comes westward that the fathless hurbard is soon to be hemeward-bound with his injured wife and the ecean will roll between him and his young victim and her child.

So the songstrees follows the artist to New-York, and what keys of the pisno would furnish an accompaniment to the music of that meeting. Rumor tells usnothing of that. It tells as we have told, how the great artist erred, and wby our concert goers were dis-

great artist erred, and wby our concert goers were dis-appointed, and so have we. As we had no other object, [Chicago Press and Tribune.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL. - Weekly Report to July 1, Remaining on June 25 174
Admitted to July 1 99
Discharged, cured or reflexed 32
Died 3 PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER. -- This favorite

Theater takes the lead To-Day in presenting attractive entertainments. There will be two performances—AFTERNOON and EVENING. Mr. Chaofran, Master Al'red Stewart and a strong company appear, both afternoon and night, and seven attractive pieces will be given.

NICE FAMILY PLACE FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY—All the parades, processions, public freworks, &c., may be comfortably witnessed from the fine balconies of Barnow's Museum—just the place for quiet respectable families. No extracting to see the grand Aquana with its thousands of occan fish and flowers, and all the other cortosities beside patriotic, smuring and delightful entertainments nearly every hour To Day, in the locture-room. Go to Barnow's Museum To-Day! NICE FAMILY PLACE FOR THE FOURTH OF

FIRE WORKS, FIRE WORKS, FIRE WORKS.— PURDY'S FIRE-WORK DEFOT, No. 34 Maiden lane, will be open on Monday, July 5. If you wish good goods cheap, call and make your purchases. [Advertisement.]
FREDRICKS'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART,
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotol.—PhoTOGRAPHIS, HALLOTYPES, DALCERRECTYPES and AMEROTYPES,
in every style.

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES and DAGUKRAROTYPES.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and No. 352 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C. [Advertisement.]

WE KEEP OPEN ON SATURDAY and MONDAY to commodate strangers and citizens who wish Parenclogical Re-minations, at No. 308 Broadway, he would be a supplying the strangers and citizens who wish the supplying the strangers and supplying the sup

TEAS.—The CANTON TEA COMPANY have on TASS.—The CANTON TEA CONTANT have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea Desiers and pri-vate families. Southon, Oolong and Young Hysen from 25c, to 50c; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c, to 50c. All other qual-ties equally low. Also, 3-th boxes good Family Tea for \$1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chathamest, botween Pearl and

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—No other Seving Machine for family use ever equaled this either as respects beauty of the machine, or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. M. SINGER & Co. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JOBSON AGT. BENNETT.

JOBSON'S FIELD OF EDITORIAL LABOR HAS BEEN WIDE-BENNETT IN THE PAY OF LORD PAL-MERSTON AS WELL AS LOUIS NAPOLEON-THE HERALD PANNED-POETICAL EPISTLE FROM JOBSON.

This case, for remuneration for editorial labor, was continued before Justice Fonds on Saturday. At the private request of the Court, Mr. Johson gave up his deadly bowie-knife, and stated that he should now look to the Court for protection. There had been several ruffians here for the purpose of assaulting him. He would, however, try to bear all buffetings, for it as a very inconvenient matter to have to go to jail.

Mr. Johan recalled, and examined by Mr. Towns

Q. Have you ever written for any other papers in the city of New-York beside The Herald? A. Oh!

the city of New-York beside The flerald! A. Oh! yes, eir.

Q. Which ones! A. For The Courier and Enquirer—I have not asked permission of any of them to answer this question, but! I don't sapp se they would have any objection—for The Commercial Advertiser, The Journal of Commerce, The Post, and The Son.

Q. How were you paid, by the column or for your time! A. By the column.

Q. How much did they pay you! A. The Wallstreet papers gave me \$10 a column; The San paid me but \$7 per column; The Fost, I thought, was to pay me \$10, but they only paid me \$5, and as this was not an equivalent for my services, I therefore declined to write any more for them.

Q. Did you ever get more than \$10 per column from any paper! A. I don't think I ever did; these were all city matters or articles; I have got a great deal more than \$10-\$50 even—but not in this country; the articles never involved the necessity of making any vicits, but were written at a time of leisure, and Q. Then The Post did not pay you! A. Yes, they

Then The Post did not pay you? A. Yes, they

paid me; but it was not so much as I considered the articles worth, so I declined writing any more for Q. Did you have any suit with The Post? A. No. Sir.

Q. Nor with any of the papers? A. No, Sir.
Q. Not with The Times? A. I never wrote any Q. Not with The Times! A. I never wroke anything for The Times, Sir.
Q. But you have a suit with The Times! A. Yes,

Q. But you have a suit with The Times? A. Yes, Sir, I have a suit against that paper for slander. The Court—At this present time? Witness—Yes, Sir, at this time; they represented that when I advertised to teach a certain branch of surgery to any person, that it was for the purpose of swindling men and seducing women, and for this I have commenced a suit against them for slander.

Q. I think you have been a great deal persecutad by the prees, generally, have you not? A. I don't know that I have except by such papers as your own, which are in the pay of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, for the purpose of putting me down.

Q. Do you know Louis Napoleon personally? A. Mist assuredly I do; I have known the vagebond for many years; I have known him when he had not a hair a dollar to get his dinner, and myself and my frieeds have often given him enough out of charity to get his dinner with.

get his dinner with.

Q. Have not the other papers persecuted you? A. I don't know. I don't know whether The Times is in the pay of the Bond-street gauge? Cooth drawers or in the pay of Louis Bouaparts, the one that your paper

is in the pay of,

Q. Do you mean that the tooth-drawers are in the
pay of Louis Napoleon? A. No, Sir; they are too
vile even for him; oh, no, no; I know him too well;
the man is bad enough, but he would not labor with
tols as vile as these are.
Q. Does the profession of dentistry include toothdrawing? A. Oh, yes, it does, and in speaking thus,
I aliade to the Bond-street gang, for there are many
respectable dentists here.

I slinds to the Bond-erret gang, for their act and respectable dentities here.

Q. Ware you persecuted while in England? A. No, Sir: I don't know that I was.

Q. Were you not persecuted and obliged to leave?

A. Oh, no! I was in hostility to the late Government, but I don't think I was obliged to leave—not in any degree; I could go back again to the Continent or to England, and be welcome from all classes, from royalty the state of the continent or to the continent of the conti

England, and be welcome from all classes, from royalty dow-ward; I was on bad terms with Mr. Bennett's expected pay master, Lord Palmerston, but I don't think Bennett will get much, for Palmerston is a gentleman, does not employ scanps.

a. Were you acquainted with the nobility or with the mea. ber of Parliament in England? A. I knew quite a nui.

quite a nui.

Q. You kne Mr. Gladstone, didn't you? A. I did
not know him personally was not acquainted with

Q. What was your acquaintance with him? A. Not say: I had no acquaintance with him.
Q. Had you say business transactions with him?

O. Had you say business transactions with him?
A. Never, never.
Q. Did you have any correspondence with him?
A. Well, I did correspond with him once or twice, he was found out in the street one night with some women, and seme man saw him and wished to attack money. I happened to have some acquaintance with the vagabond, and I gave Mr. Gladstone his history, that is all my acquaintance with Mr. Gladstone, I vere all the letters and can produce them in court; it is thanked me very kindly for it, but afterward, in the matter of the Lady Flora Hastings, I declined to assist in hurting her down to the church-yard, and Mr., Visdstone attempted to curry favor with the Queen, by some personal impertinence to me.
Q. Did you not write to him for some money? A. No, certar thy not; why, Mr. Gladstone's father was poid for I his work by my father as a cooper; if the fellow says I taked him for money he is a liar, but I don't believe be said it.
Q. How lot it since you commenced writing for Parlierald? A. It was just before Bennett went out to speculate on the Paris Bourse; you know perhaps better than I when that was.
Mr. Townshend—I know nothing.
Witness—Oh, very well, it was in 1856, in the Summer; he asked me to write an article in review of some book on Slavery; but it did not appear till after he set out on that very unhappy career of speculation in which he lost so neach money.
Mr. Townshend—That was unfortunate.
Witness—Very unfortunate.
Witness—Very unfortunate.
Witness—Very unfortunate.

Mr. Townshend—That was unfortunate.

Witness—Very unfortunate.
Q. You pitied him vary much? A. I was disposed to pity him at first, and to look on him with industrate, knowing that The Herald was mortgaged and that he was in rather an unhappy siels. But now, supposing that he has got out of his little difficulties, I am going to insist on having my little bill paid in full.
Q. What was that you end about something being mortgaged? A. I have understood that Mr. Bounc's lost so much money in speculating on the Paris Bourse in 185e and 57 that The Herald was mortgaged; or in other words, that he had pawned it.
Q. You have understood so? A. Yes, 'Sir, I had understood so; and the Sheriff had told me that he could not collect a sixpence from him.

Mr. Townstend—You have practiced law, Sir, and ought to know that you cannot testify to what you

Mr. Townszend—You have practiced law, Str, and onght to know that you cannot testify to what you have heard.

Witness—I have not practiced law, except in undical jurisprudence, and mechanically in reference to my profession; but I am no lawyer.

Q. At the time you wrote this article you had been writing just previously, had you not? A. Yes, I bed.

Q. The same day? A Oh, no.

The Court—Was this one published? A. Yes, Sir.
Mr. Swift—After he received the order for thus.
The Court—On the 20th.

Mr. Swift—After he received the order for thus.
The Court—On the 20th.
A. Yes, Sir; I handed in my manuscript ten days or
a fortnight before; I find, on reference to my book,
I had atated, to the best of my belief, that on Sunday
I had an interview, but I find that the 20th of Ootober was Tuesday.
Mr. Townshend—When did you write that (referring

to the memorardum book from which Mr Jobson was reading)? A. This memorardum was done at the

Mr. Swift-At the time you wrote the article? A.

Mr. Swift—At the time you wrote the article? A. Oh. yes.

Mr. Townshend—Have you any objection to my seeing it? A. I will read you all that onceres Mr. Bearnett, it seems here that my first interview with Mr. Bearnett was at 10 o'clock in the morning; Mr. Galbraith was present; on Thursday, the 15th, he called on me again, and spoke to me in reference to Mr. Danie! E. Sickles, &c.

Q. Kon had been writing several articles, which were then utpaid? A. Ves, Sir, here is, "The 19th, Mr. Bennett wants something about Mr. Graham's brownsecratch;" here is "Misc Cushman," also.

Q. These are all unpaid? A. Yes, Sir, with this difference: Mr. Bennett, the first time he called so time, gave me \$10 but I thought nothing of that, as it was my usual consultation fee when I visited any one; I was a dentist at that time, and when Mr. Bennett asked me to call upon him I did not know what it was for; I called again on Tuesday, and Mr. Bennett had marked "Carmansville."

Q. Who was present? A. I don't know of any person except his son and a young woman who I at first thought was his daughter, but who was sol. These are the only persons lever met at Mr. Bennett's, with the exception of your associate (Mr. Bennett's, with the exception of your associate (Mr. Galbraith). Mayor Wood was very often there, but I did not meet him.

Q. You have written some articles since then? A. 4

Q. You have written some articles since then? A. I don't know exactly, Sir. Some articles have been published since, but I don't know if they were written

Q. This \$25 that you have received in small sums you received some of that since this was published

Q. Was that all received before the 20th? A. I Q. Was that all received before the 20th? A. I. will see, Sir, by looking in my book. Mr. Beanett had appeared to be very hard up for money, and I had to dun and dun him, until at last I got tired of it. Mr. Bennett called upon me early on the 18th of Oct., and gave me \$10; on the 24th, after a great deal of dunning—a week's dunning—I got \$5 mere.

The Court—Was that at the same time that you iurulai ed this article? A Yes, Sir.

Q. At the same time that he paid you the \$5? A. Yes, Sir.

Yes, Sir.

Q. In your dealings with Mr. Bennett, cid you have
a running account with him, and charge him for articles
and receive pay from time to time? A. No, Sir; I
had no running account with him; he ought to have
paid every time I went in, or when the articles were
sublished. Q. You furnished an article and charged it to him, or put it down against him? A. No, Sir; I just put

them doen.

Q. Was it a whole account, or was it on one article?

When you received money you put it down to his credit, and when you furnished an article you charged him for it? A. Yes; but they ought to have been paid for at the time as other papers to; or else by the him for it? A. Yee; but they ought to have been paid for at the time as other papers co; or eize by the week, as some are in the habit of doing, pay every Esturday right; or when the article appears.

Q. That is not it; was it for the whole account?

A. It was for money due me; I told him if he could not pay m ney I would take advertisements.

Mr. Townstend—You pressed him for money, didn't you?

A. Oh! so; I would take what money I could

Q. You were willing to take it in advertisements?

Q. You were willing to take it in advertisements? A. Oh! yes.
Q. Itid you take any of it in advertisements! A. I think he did give me a few advertisements; but I will mention that the most of Mr. Bennett's advertisements were can his own account—for instance, he was eagared in a warfare with a person named Daniel R. Sickles; Mr. Bennett wanted me to advertise a pamphlet I had written and published, as follows: "Mr. Daniel E. Sickles's Professional Morality, as "illustrated in the Allen Trias!"—A few copies of this "new publication still remaining on hand. It will be "forwarded, post free, to all parts of the country, of the receipt of \$1, by the author, D. W. Jobson, esq., "author of the "History of the French Revolution," and formerly surgeon dentist to the Royal Family "of England;" that was put in for Mr. Bennett's own benefit.

of England; that was put in for Mr. Bonasti's own benefit.

Q You would not have taken the dollars, I suppose! A. It was only put in for his bollars, I suppose! pose? A. It was only put in for his benefit.
Q. But you would have taken the dollars? A.
Oh, yes, then I started a sewspaper and sent out prespectures of it to all the papers here; Mr. Bennett put that in as an advertisement, and charged me for it; I refused to pay because it was not sent to him as an advertisement.

refused to pay because it was not sent to advertisement.
Q. Did you ever write letters to Mr. Beanett, requesting him to give you credit in advertisements?
A. I may have: I have copies of all the letters.
Q. Did you ever ask him to insert advertisements for you? A. Oh, yes, so far as this letter can be considered a serious letter, which I will read; I could not get advertisements, and I could not get money; there was neither meal nor malt to be had, so I wrete him this letter, though the date does not appear; it was written from my place in Fourth street. The witness then read the following letter

To J. G. RENNETT, esq., Editor and Proprietor of The Herald,

My Dear Mr. B. - You're a brick but the fact is -"
(Mr. Townshend internanting - Is "brick" a medical
term in ordinary dentistry!
Witness-It is a term in ordinary blaguardism, with Witness-It is a term in ordinary blag which Mr. Bennett is perfectly familiar.)

'I really cannot consent to your practice Or allowing for one, a very long article, Hot one of corrisonent, and of cash not a parti-Of allowing for one, a very local not a particle. Het one advertisement, and of cash not a particle. I won't stand it, I tell you, so tip me a dozentice each day alternate—or by the Diel's cousin (To it. Raymond or Greeiey.) I'll treat you to thymes. More pungent by far than the lines of The Times. I subjoin you another to appear on Sanday, I subjoin you nother to appear on Sanday, For sinners it is better than puffing on Monday, Attend to this, pray, and avoid further nonsense.

From yours, most affectionalely.

In answer to it, Mr. Hudson called for me, and called it a threatening letter; I have received \$35 for writing just such threatening letters as that.

Mr. Townsheed—Who has paid that?

A. The Heglish papers, for whom I have written such equibe; and yet Mr. Hudson, Mr. Bennett's fogy editor, calls that a threatening letter. Mr. Jobson had several other letters, but the Court decided it was not necessary to read them; whereupon Mr. J. had liberty to step from the witness stand.

Mr. Swift said he had no more witnesses to call.

Mr. Swift said he had no more witnesses to call.

Mr. Swift and Mr. Culver made several objections to the records from the Marine Court being recoived, but they were overruled. After some arruing among the counsel Mr. Galbraith rose to make a motion, when Mr. Culver inquired what the motion was to be.

Mr. Galbraith—Sit down and you will hear it.

Mr. Culver—I won't sit down.

Mr. Culver—I won't sit down.
Mr. Gulbraith—Then stand up.
The Court—Mr. Culver, I cannot allow any each